





## THURSTON WILL NOT RETURN.

That Gresham Letter Has Arrived Via Japan.

### SECRETARY STATES HIS GRIEVANCE

Letter Upon Bowler's Appeal to United States—Is a Naturalized Citizen of Hawaii—Cannot Bear Allegiance to Two Governments—Will Not Interfere

"Minister Willis called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 30th of April, and read to him a letter from Secretary Gresham dated February 21st last, which he said had been sent to Japan by mistake, intimating that Mr. Thurston is no longer personally acceptable to the Administration at Washington as Hawaiian Minister.

The ground is that Mr. Thurston had allowed a representative of the press to read private letters to Mr. Thurston from Honolulu concerning conditions and sentiments there, portions of which were made public. "These letters also contained criticisms upon the policy of the Administration toward Hawaii which were not published, but came to the knowledge of Mr. Gresham."

The above is the statement given out by Minister Hatch Wednesday afternoon after the meeting of the Executive and Advisory Councils. The communication was discussed by the Cabinet at its morning session, and a meeting of the Councils was called at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The session was a short one, and no definite action was taken upon the matter.

The letter of Secretary Gresham regarding the Bowler case was also placed before the legislative body. This document reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 5, 1895. ALBERT S. WILLIS, Esq., Honolulu, H. I.

SIR: It appears from your No. 88 of February 28 that on the 22d of that month, J. F. Bowler was convicted before a military commission sitting at Honolulu for participation or complicity in the disturbance or uprising in Hawaii early in January and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for five years and to pay a fine of \$5000; that he now claims protection as an American citizen; and that the Hawaiian authorities assert he is not entitled to such protection because he is a naturalized citizen of that Government.

When Mr. Bowler left this country and went to Hawaii does not appear, but on March 18, 1893, he voluntarily took an oath to support the constitution and laws of the Hawaiian Islands and bear true allegiance to the king, without expressly renouncing or reserving his allegiance to the United States. Section 432 of the statute prescribing this oath (Compiled laws of Hawaii, 1864), provides that every foreigner so naturalized shall be deemed for all purposes a native of the islands and subject only to their laws and entitled to their protection, and no longer amenable to his native sovereign while residing in the kingdom nor entitled to resort to his native country for protection or intervention; that for every such re-ort he shall be subjected to the penalties annexed to rebellion, and that having been thus naturalized he shall be entitled to all the rights and immunities of a Hawaiian subject. I am informed that the Supreme Court of Hawaii has held that the taking of this oath operates to naturalize the alien and admit him to full citizenship. It is not claimed that since 1893 Mr. Bowler ever returned to the United States or resided elsewhere than on the islands.

This Government has never held to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, on the contrary from its organization, it has maintained that the right to throw off one's natural allegiance and assume another is inalienable. "Expatriation," said Attorney-General Black in 1859, "includes not only emigration out of one's native country, but naturalization in the country adopted as a future residence." The effect of naturalization is to place the adopted citizen in the same relation to the government as native citizens or subjects. The right of the Hawaiian Government with his consent to adopt Mr. Bowler as fully as if he had been born upon its soil is as clear as his right to expatriate himself. He manifested his intention of abandoning his American citizenship by taking the oath to support the constitution and laws of Hawaii and bear true allegiance to the king, and, so far as known, he manifested no contrary intention before his arrest. That oath is inconsistent with his allegiance to the United States. By taking it, he obliged himself to support the government of his adoption, even to the extent of fighting its battles in the event of war between it and the country of his origin. He could not bear true allegiance to both governments at the same time.

The President directs that you inform Mr. Bowler he is not entitled to the protection of the United States; that in similar cases you will be guided by the views herein expressed and that you furnish the Minister of Foreign Affairs with a copy of this instruction.

I am, sir, Your obedient servant, W. Q. GRESHAM.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Pacific Mail steamship City of Para, which arrived today from Colon, was under the surveillance of a Spanish gunboat for several hours on Friday morning in the neighborhood of Cape May, where the Alliance was fired on. The pursuing vessel kept in sight until dawn revealed to the officers of the City of Para that she was a Spanish gunboat. No demonstrations were made.

## ENGLAND WILL AID JOHNSTON.

Victorious Japanese Likely to Cause Hawaiian Government Trouble.

### GENERAL DIMOND RE-APPOINTED

Admission of Hawaiian Vessels to Register in the United States—Defaulter Lambert Denounces President Dole and His Government—Dr. Hale.

VICTORIA, April 20.—Johnston, the former detective or spy for the Hawaiian Government, and deported three months ago, has received assurance from the British Government that a thorough investigation of his case will be insisted upon. President Dole's administration intends fighting in the Canadian courts and thereafter in the Privy Council of England, if necessary, the matter of the constitutionality of its action. Mueller, the German subject who was deported at the same time, also has been promised that his case will be carefully investigated by the German Government.

### WILL RETAIN HIS RANK.

Major-General William H. Dimond to be Re-appointed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Governor Budd has decided to re-appoint Major-General William H. Dimond as commander of the California National Guard.

The appointment of General Dimond as commander of California's state troops will receive the approval of all the guardsmen of this state, as there is not a more popular officer in the militia.

General Dimond has had a long career in military life, and for the past fifteen years has been connected with the National Guard of California, being first appointed by Governor Perkins.

At the outbreak of the civil war General Dimond was residing in Hawaii, and when the war became an assured rebellion an independent company of cavalry was formed in Honolulu with the intention of offering their services to the United States government, but as a similarly organized company was declined by President Lincoln on account of international difficulties the project was given up, but General Dimond came to this country during the last year of the war and offered his services. He had provided himself with letters from the king and several ministers to the island kingdom, and President Lincoln at once appointed him assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain. He was stationed at Beaufort, South Carolina, where he remained until the close of the rebellion.

The president offered General Dimond a commission in the regular army, but this he declined and returned to Hawaii, where the king appointed him as commander of the same company he had helped to form before leaving the islands. This company was the special escort of the king on all state occasions, and was really a portion of the regular army.

### TO ERADICATE LEPROSY.

Dr. Hale Tendered a Bacteriological Laboratory—Offer Refused.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Dr. Albert B. Hale, of this city, has received an offer from the Hawaiian Government to take charge of a bacteriological laboratory under the Government auspices. In 1894 the Board of Health of Hawaii established an experimental laboratory and placed Dr. Ahrling, of Hamburg, in charge. A good deal of scientific work was accomplished, but the attitude of Dr. Ahrling toward the Government was unsatisfactory, and he was forced to resign. Officers of the new Republic have taken up the work, and it is the idea that most of the investigations shall be along the line of discovering means for the eradication of leprosy. The position was tendered to Dr. Hale upon the recommendation of Doctors Day and Wood, formerly of Chicago, but now of Honolulu. Dr. Hale has never visited the Hawaiian Islands, and is in doubt whether or not to give up his Chicago practice and accept the appointment. Dr. Hale was born at Jonesville, Mich., and is thirty-three years of age. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1882, and from the Chicago Medical College a few years later. He has studied in several of the principal universities in Europe, where he made study of bacteriology a specialty. Later advices state that Dr. Hale has declined the offer to come to the Hawaiian Islands on account of domestic relations.

### HAWAIIAN VESSELS.

Circular Issued by Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Mr. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, has issued the following circular in regard to the admission of Hawaiian vessels:

"This office being satisfied that the rules concerning the measurement for tonnage of vessels of the United States have been substantially adopted by the Government of Hawaii, Hawaiian vessels arriving in the United States shall hereafter be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, and it shall not be necessary for such vessels, when furnished with such certificates to be re-measured in any port of the United States. The amount of any deductions and omissions, however, not authorized by the measurement laws of the United States must be added to the register tonnage of such vessels."

### HAWAII LIES.

Fear the Victorious Japanese May Turn In Her Deception

CHICAGO, April 18.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Private letters from the Hawaiian Islands are authority for the statement that the

little republic is in a ferment over the success of the Japanese in the war with China, it being thought that the Mikado's advisers are flushed with victory, and will, as soon as the treaty of peace is ratified, turn their attention to the condition of their countrymen in Hawaii. Before the war with China the Japanese Commissioner in Hawaii was growing extremely demonstrative in his demands for complete suffrage for the Japanese on the islands.

### Lambert Agita the Government.

OAKLAND, April 16.—Ex-Police Court Clerk Lambert had many callers at the County Jail today. Several Councilmen and a number of other politicians with whom he associated before he fled to Honolulu visited him. His bonds today were fixed at \$3000. He will be arraigned Monday. Hawaii doesn't seem to be any more hospitable to absconding officials than to poets, and like Joaquin Miller, Lambert denounces President Dole and his government.

Lambert is familiar with much of the political intrigue of Oakland, and threatens to divulge some secrets if his "friends" prosecute him.

Later—Lambert was arraigned on the 20th and was given one week in which to prepare his case.

### TOO MANY JAPANESE LABORERS.

The Question Becoming a Critical One in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), April 18.—Over 500 Chinese and Japanese arrived in British Columbia by the steamer Empress of Japan. Of these nearly four-fifths are Chinese, but a number are on their way through to the Havana plantations and elsewhere. Most of the Japanese, however, are intending to seek employment in British Columbia, where the rapidly increasing number of these coolie immigrants is causing no little disquietude in labor circles, as the Japanese labor is restrained by no poll tax and will work almost as cheaply and more intelligently than the Chinese. They are consequently too rapidly ousting white workers from employment, in the lumber yards, on the river and coast steamboats, in mining, in the river and coast fisheries, and now, also, in small farming and market gardening.

It is, therefore, beginning to be felt that before long, unless the coast district of British Columbia is to become a little Japan, some restriction must be legislatively imposed upon the immigration of Japanese coolie labor, although nothing but friendliness is entertained for the intelligent middle class Japanese settler in Western Canada.

One tentative was taken by the British Columbia Legislature last session in passing a measure preventing Japanese, when naturalized, from obtaining the provincial franchise, lest otherwise whole electorates would be swamped by an Oriental vote. This, however, only partly meets the needs of the situation in a province where even ordinarily paid white labor at present find insufficient employment.

### SAILS FOR THE DEFENDER.

To Be Made of Specially Woven Duck of Selected Cotton.

BOSTON, April 19.—The second suit of sails for the Defender, the boat now being built at Bristol for the defense of the America's cup, will be made by Wilson & Silsby of this city, the sailmakers from whose hands came the canvas of the Colonia, Jubilee, Pilgrim and Navaho. In the contract for building the boat it is provided that the Herrshoffs shall furnish one suit of sails and the syndicate another. The Herrshoffs are themselves making the suit which they are to furnish, while the order to the Boston sailmakers is from the syndicate.

The suit will be made of specially woven duck from selected American cotton. Only the best obtainable material will be used. The exact sail plan of the Defender is given as follows: Mainsail, 4500; topsail, 325; two jibs, 2300; club topsail, 1848; spinnaker, 7128. Total, 19,101 square feet. The dimensions of the balloon sails have not been determined upon. The fore-sail is included in the figures for the two jibs. It will be seen by this total of 19,101 square feet that it eclipses the sail area of any racing boat yet built.

### NOT UNLIKE THE CHINESE TWINS.

A Chicago Birth Unparalleled in Medical Annals.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Nature was not quite decided whether or not she should give twins to Mr. and Mrs. Koehler of 342 East Forty-second street, and the result is a pair of baby girls whose bodies are strangely united. The new comers present a phenomenon which has no parallel in medical annals. These babies are joined diagonally from the lower part of the spinal column to the upper part of the pelvis.

It is believed the bones known as the sacrum and coccyx are identical in both bodies. Another singular feature of the case is that the children, though joined at the back, are able to face to the front owing to some elasticity of the ligaments and flesh at the place of junction. They have each a complete quota of organs and the limbs are separate and distinct.

### AFRAID OF JAPAN.

The London Times Finds No Warrant for English Interference.

LONDON, April 22.—In an editorial this morning the Times, after admitting that Japan evidently intends to cripple and humiliate China in a manner seriously affecting European interests insists that the diplomatic history does not bar the pretensions that any power or powers are inclined to dictate terms of peace between the two nations. It adds: "Great Britain's interests are involved quite as much as Russia, but we find no stipulation in the treaty of peace warranting our interference at the cost of exciting the enmity of Japan."

It has been reported at Key West, Florida, by the master of the British schooner Gratitude, which arrived from Nassau that day, that a British smack which plies regularly between Long Key and Nassau was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat and two of her seamen killed and the schooner taken to Santiago de Cuba by the gunboat.

## AN EFFECTIVE INSECTICIDE.

Commissioner Gunnis Perfects an Apparatus for Spraying Trees.

All Kinds of Parasites Can be Easily Destroyed—War on Scale and Red Spider Feats—Operations.

For several months past Horticultural Commissioner Gunnis, of San Diego, Cal., has been working on a device for spraying orchard trees. He recognizes that while the gas process is effective, it is expensive, and in inexperienced hands it is dangerous; also that the kerosene emulsion, under the approved formula and when thoroughly prepared, was a complete insecticide. He therefore went to work to perfect a process for spraying which should be thorough and inexpensive. Colonel Gunnis recently gave the County Supervisors an exhibition of the results accomplished.

The working apparatus is all on the platform of a light wagon. On the front end is a tank with a capacity of 100 gallons of emulsion. Back of that is a small electro-vapor engine, which operates a double-action, high pressure cylinder pump. To the pump eight lines of hose may be attached. To the end of each hose is a bamboo cane, entirely perforated, and from six to ten feet in length. The liquid passes from the pump through the hose and comes out through a spray nozzle at the end of the cane. In operation the cane is poked in, about and all over the tree to be sprayed, the longer canes being used for taller trees—more particularly olive trees. The pump can be worked at a pressure of 200 pounds, and the spray thus forced through is very fine and very searching.

"No insecticide ever invented excels the kerosene emulsion when properly mixed," explained Colonel Gunnis. "Our object was to find a way to apply it thoroughly and at little cost, and we have succeeded. This process can be applied at one-half the cost of any other method. Twenty-five to thirty acres of four-year-old lemon or orange trees can be treated in a day with these machines and four men. It will destroy the red spider as well as the scale."

He has also prepared a plant for the preparation of the coal oil emulsion, which consists of coal oil, whale oil soap and water in certain proportions. But the value of the emulsion depends most entirely on the thoroughness of the mixture. As prepared by Gunnis the substance looks like milk, so thoroughly it is mixed. The best of whale oil soap—85 percent oil—is secured and is first rolled out into a thin sheet. It is then heated and mixed under high pressure. He is elated over the success of these efforts to secure a cheap and effective insecticide, and believes a difficult problem of agriculture has been solved.



W. J. Baker North Pembroke, Mass.

## After the Grip

Relief from Hood's Sarsaparilla Wonderful and Permanent.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "I had kidney trouble and severe pains in my back, which was brought about by a cold contracted while in camp at Linfield in 1882. I have been troubled more or less since that time and have been unable to do any heavy work, much less any lifting. I received only temporary relief from medicines. Last spring I had an attack of the grip, which left me with

A Bad Cough, Very Weak physically, in fact my system was completely run down. I tried a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me feel so much better that I continued taking it, and have taken six bottles. It has done wonders for me, as I have not been sore from my old pains and troubles since the

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

war. I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla a God-sent blessing to the suffering." WILLIAM J. BAKER, North Pembroke, Mass.

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**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a deliberate snare, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1884.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHCEA

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it acts as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, writes: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHCEA."

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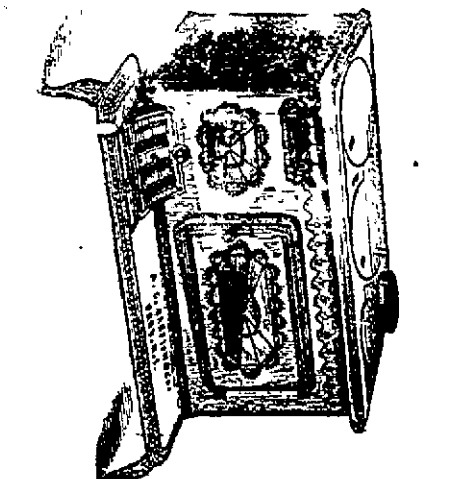
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The marriage of Miss May Waterhouse and D. W. Corbett was solemnized at the residence of the bride's father, Senator Henry Waterhouse, at 8:30 Wednesday night in the presence of over one hundred guests. Rev. H. W. Peck, assisted by Rev. Dr. Birnie, performed the ceremony.

While Mrs. A. F. Judd played Mendelssohn's wedding march, the bridal procession marched into the room. In front were Master Albert and Miss Elsie Waterhouse; next came Misses Mary and Anna Rice, followed by the bride and groom.

The reception which followed was very pleasant, the residence being thrown open to the guests. Refreshments were served in the dining room.

The boys branch of the Y. M. C. A., over which Mr. Corbett presides, was well represented, showing their appreciation of his work among them.

The rooms were beautifully decorated with many kinds of flowers, conspicuous among them being carnations. A great many of these were strewn upon the piano, nearly hiding it from view. A large vase of calla lilies occupied a prominent position.

The bride and groom received a number of valuable and useful presents, but no display was made of them.

Mr. Corbett, the groom, is one of the most accomplished and deserving young men in the Islands, and he is to be congratulated on securing so charming and lovable a companion for his journey through life.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbett will leave by the Mowera for an extended honeymoon journey, visiting Montreal, where Mr. Corbett formerly labored in Christian work, thence to Eastern American cities.

## HAZARDOUS UNDERTAKING.

Captain Slocum to Go Around the World in a Sloop.

Captain Josh Slocum is having built at New Bedford, Mass., a sloop called Spray, in which he intends going around the world. The sloop is constructed of white oak timber and Southern pine planking fastened with screw bolts, of which there are 1000 altogether. She is forty feet long, fourteen feet beam and of thirteen tons burden.

Captain Slocum says there is nothing foolhardy in a trip around the world in such a craft.

If he can make satisfactory arrangements in New York, Captain Slocum will cross the Isthmus of Panama; otherwise he will proceed to the straits of Magellan, thence on the South Pacific trade winds through the Indian ocean to the Red Sea. Through the Suez canal and the Mediterranean, he will strike for the Bermudas, then home. He figures that he will be away about two years. On the long stretches he will be alone. He will collect any valuables that cross his path. He has a good eye out for war clubs and other valuable curios of the South Sea islanders. He hopes to find in the Gilbert group five natives, the survivors of a party of twelve he rescued in mid-ocean when captain of the Northern Lights. That was twelve years ago, and they will be very glad to see him. They now live in the kingdom of Backarooroo, which name is not to be found in the geographies.

Captain Slocum will stop at Honolulu on his voyage to the South Seas. He was in the China-Japan trade for a number of years, and often put into this port. The captain is making this voyage principally for the object of making money by correspondence. He has already closed bargains with the New York Sun, Louisville Courier-Journal and other newspapers.

**Punahou Field Day.**  
The Punahou College boys are doing some hard practice for the field-day sports to take place on the college grounds May 17th. Following are the principal events: Pole vault, hurdle race, mile run, quarter mile run, 100 yards dash, high jump, running long jump, obstacle race, putting the shot, hammer throwing, horse tournament, bicycle races, slick pole and greased pig.

Dr. Howard received by the Coptic a fine lot of operating instruments for the Government dispensary.

## NATIVES ARE FAST DYING.

Report of Work by Missionaries in the Marquesas Islands

A resident of the Marquesas Islands who has long labored among the natives there, says in a private letter recently received in this city:

"The same tale comes from all sources, from officials and traders, from missionaries and travelers, from Protestants and Catholics. All are agreed that this unfortunate people are rapidly dying out, and that their rapid decrease was in a great measure due to their vicious lives. The French authorities are doing what they can, and have now at the eleventh hour prohibited both alcohol and opium. They have, moreover, ordered that all children be sent to school. But once emancipated from school the youth seem to fall back into the ways of their parents.

"The Hawaiian missionary, Kauwealoa, is doing a good work. Such is the report brought by an American trader who knows him well. The same report comes also from an English traveler and philologist, who, however, spoke not from his own knowledge but from recent information. It is the same story as that told by Stevenson. Kauwealoa is generally looked upon as a sterling, upright man who is trying to lead the natives aright, but with no more success than any one else.

"Kekela, the other Hawaiian missionary, is quite feeble. His influence is decidedly not what it was, but still he has about a dozen who cling to him, not that they show any greater favor to the Catholics, who have a very well-appointed mission in Kekela's valley. No; the young men and women especially make light of all kinds of religion. Old Kekela rules his household well in all godliness and honesty, thus setting a good example. Even if they will not listen to his precepts, the testimony of his life remains, and he is evidently greatly respected. The old man is becoming blind; cataract seems to be forming fast. He does not wish to be anywhere else than where he is.

"The testimony given by these two representatives of the Hawaiian churches is most useful and may result in the saving of a remnant."

## RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Attorney-General Says a Pleasant Word for Mr. Robertson.

Attorney-General Smith delivered a letter to A. G. M. Robertson yesterday accepting his resignation as Deputy Attorney-General. Mr. Smith pays the following compliment to Mr. Robertson: "It is with regret that I accept your resignation, and I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the faithful and efficient manner in which you have performed the duties which have devolved upon you. Wishing you every success in your private practice, I remain, etc."

Mr. Robertson will continue in office until the close of the May term of court, after which he will move into a new office in the Cartwright building.

## CHOLERA AMONG JAPANESE.

Private Advises Tell of 600 Cases in Army at Formosa.

Private advises received at the Foreign office from Japan, state that cholera has gained a startling hold in the Japanese army at Formosa and the Pescadores. Already 600 cases are reported among the soldiers stationed in that section. United States Minister Dunn has published a notice calling the attention of United States citizens and officers of United States vessels to the edict of Viscount Mornir Yasushi which requires strict quarantine surveillance over all vessels and people coming from the infected regions to the ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Moji.

These communications will be placed before the Board of Health that equally careful watch may be kept upon passengers coming from the districts named.

## New Stencil Maps.

A series of stencil maps have been introduced in the public schools by Inspector General Atkinson that will, it is believed, prove a great assistance in the study of geography and map drawing. These maps are the invention of Principal Leonard of Onomea school, Hilo. They are prepared on thin paper and it is but the work of a few moments to obtain the outline of the map on a blackboard. The outlines are accurate copies of the maps obtained from the survey office, and the system complete is a most useful addition to the school paraphernalia.

## Return of Marshal Hitchcock.

Marshal Hitchcock writes C. D. Chase that he is improving rapidly in health, but will not return to Honolulu until the 20th of May. The Marshal visited the Olaa coffee district recently and was favorably impressed with that section and its possibilities. He intends making a tour through Puna and Kona before assuming official duties.

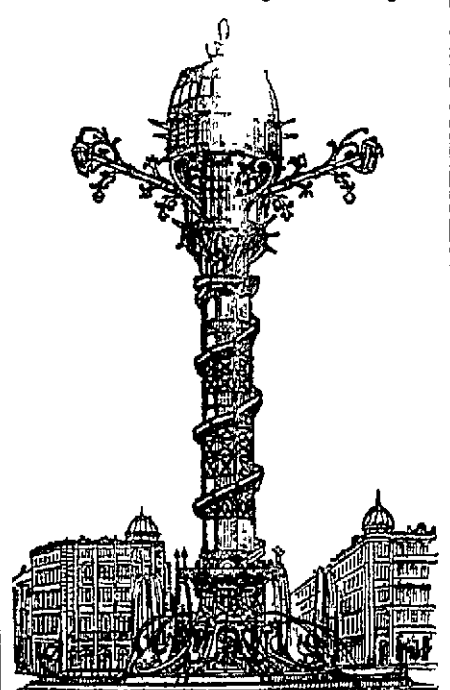
During the absence of the Bishop of Panoopolis and Father Sylvester from the islands, the Very Rev. Father Matthias Limbury will act for them under full power of attorney.

## BILBAO'S TREE TOWER.

It Is Over One Hundred and Fifty Feet High and Is One of Spain's Oddities.

One of the most interesting architectural oddities of Spain is the tree tower now being erected in Bilbao, the capital of the Basque province of Biscay. The province is populated by a rugged race, the descendants of the Visigoths, who, under the leadership of Alaric, sacked Rome in 410 A. D. and overran Italy and Spain. For many centuries they fought the Spaniards, but in time became patriotic Spaniards themselves. One of the landmarks of Bilbao was the "Arbol de Guernica," the trunk of a great tree that stood in the market place. Like the hardy Basques, it braved the storms, and for many centuries it looked down upon generation after generation. Finally a bolt of lightning felled it to the ground.

Bilbao was grief stricken at the loss, and to reproduce the old landmark and rear an imposing monument typifying Basque patriotism Don M. Alberto de Palacio, an eminent engineer, designed



BILBAO'S TREE TOWER.

the unique tower of iron and glass that is now in course of construction. It is over 150 feet in height and is designed to represent the shape of the old tree. The foundation shows the iron roots gnarled and knotted and protruding from the soil.

Bridges across the basin lead to a hall 80 feet in diameter and 20 feet high, the walls of which are the iron trunk of the great artificial tree. Above is another roof 45 feet in diameter and surrounded by a graceful gallery adorned with the arms of the Basque provinces. From the top of the tower a tapering trunk of iron extends into the air and is surmounted again and again by a stairway emblematic of the ivy clinging to the oak. At the very top is a dome representing the crown of the old tree and containing a gallery. The dome is surmounted by an allegorical statue, and on the iron branches are electric lights.

## Whooping Cough.

There is no danger from this disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given. It liquefies the tough mucus and aids its expectoration. It also lessens the severity and frequency of paroxysms of coughing, and insures a speedy recovery. There is not the least danger in giving the remedy to children or babies, as it contains no injurious substances. For sale by all medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

## Information Wanted.

Information is desired concerning Dennis O. Hare. He is supposed to have resided in and owned a ranch near Honolulu, and died on the 25th of January, 1893, being interred in Makiki Cemetery. Any one knowing Mr. Hare or of anything concerning him, his affairs or death will receive the heartiest thanks of a bereaved sister by reporting same to D. PORTER, Hilo, Hawaii.

## LAND FOR SALE!

A TRACT OF LAND ON ONE of the other Islands; to be sold either in small lots to suit, from 20 to 1000 acres, or more. The land is composed of Wet, Dry and Forest, suitable for Coffee, Rice, Cane, Taro and Grazing. PRICE \$5 TO \$100 PER ACRE. 3981-3m "J. E." Advertiser Office.

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By CUTICURA

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ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR, 72 pages, post-free.

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THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

## SPECIFIC for ASTHMA.

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

Two Dollars.

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Use LOLA MONTEZ CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE FOR them clump. MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Mouth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1. MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. Price 50 CENTS. MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. Price \$1. MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR KEYSER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. Price \$1. MRS. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time, not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. Price 50 CENTS. MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, American Beauty Doctor. 26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu. Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

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are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

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## DRY GOODS,

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Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Soller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

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## Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and Eldorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c., &c.

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## GENERAL

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We have just received by the bark Triton, a large shipment of

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## Iron Chain, all Sizes;

Bar Iron, All Sizes, Brass Rods, Sheet Brass, Galvanized Tubs, Galvanized Buckets.

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The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.



# Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895

WITH Senator Morgan a Democratic Presidential candidate and Ex President Harrison leading the Republicans, annexationists would not have to trouble themselves with parties to obtain their ends

A STATEMENT of the amount of silk exported from Canton, Shanghai and Yokohama to America shows an increase of nearly one hundred per cent for 1894-95 over the preceding year. The exports to England from the three ports were about the same. Canton did not send out as much as the previous year but the increase at Yokohama more than made up the difference.

FOREIGN naval fleets in Chinese waters are particularly large at the present time. Russia has sixteen vessels there with more on the way. Great Britain has twenty-eight, France twelve, the United States eight, Germany seven and Italy three. Notwithstanding this show of power these nations have been noticeably quiet and allowed Japan to conduct things according to her own sweet will.

THE prospect of more and larger steamships coming into the Honolulu harbor brings to notice the great necessity of improving the wharfage accommodations. The Coptic on the last trip was obliged to anchor outside over night and at least three times during the present year incoming steamers have been delayed by inability to dock until an outgoing steamer had left the wharf. The addition to the Pacific Mail dock is an improvement that cannot long be delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO journals have decided upon the criminal responsibility for the horrible murder of two young ladies in that city. Yet the evidence thus far produced is circumstantial and may be cast on "newspaper talk" but the sentences that have been shaped by this same "talk" is a part of unwritten history, which if the truth could be known might well make innocent men fearful. Notwithstanding good men and true sit in judgment, the influence of columns of prejudiced evidence spread before the public day after day cannot fail to be felt even in the indifference of the court room. Newspaper conviction of possible criminals has done more harm than good.

A PHRENOLOGICAL authority has made an examination of Thomas C. Platt's head, and announces to the world that, with the exception of ambition, the New York political boss has none of the distinguishing characteristics of a leader. His head is said to resemble a feminine type. Dr. Beall, who made the examination, in explaining the cause of success in this case, says: "Sometimes an individual who is very modest at heart, may take an especial delight in occupying a position of prominence and authority which he secretly doubts his ability to fill. The very fact that he is deficient in the sense of his own importance makes him anxious to be placed where other people will be sure to think he is great. In other words, his efforts to appear to possess independence bear a close ratio to his conviction that he lacks it. But when the world beholds his success it is naturally inferred that he must be eminently fitted for the place or he could not have attained it. And when such a man is endowed with an intense love of approbation, as is usually the case, his happiness is double, it is both negative and positive. On the one hand he is relieved of anxiety, and on the other he is directly pleased." The hurry and push of the present day are making scores of just such men as Dr. Beall describes, though it cannot be said that all are over modest

## STREET POSTAL SERVICE.

The street letter-boxes, which are now being set up in this city, were purchased during the incumbency of Postmaster-General H. M. Whitney, who filled the office from 1883 to 1886. There were twelve boxes of the most approved pattern, such as were used in the United States service. These were fastened to lamp-posts throughout the city, as far out as Panahou street on the east, Judd street on the north, and near the Reform School on the west.

The boxes were visited by a postman on horseback three times a day, except Sundays, and the letters and papers collected at 8 and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., or in time to send by outgoing mails, which usually left at 12 or 5 P.M. An exact account was kept of the number of letters received through this source, which continued to increase from month to month. In his biennial report for 1886, there is the following reference to this service: "The collection of letters from the street letter-boxes in Honolulu has been kept up during the past two years, and during that period 37,039 letters have been dispatched in the island and foreign mails."

This service proved to be a great convenience to the residents in the outer districts of the city, but more particularly to the ladies and such as were unable to get into town. However, the Minister of the Interior, Charles T. Gulick, did not think so, and ordered F. Wundenberg to take them down, and they have lain stored away until recently. Postmaster-General Oat has very wisely restored them to the service for which they were intended, and it is to be hoped that under the more liberal rule of the Republic they will be allowed to serve the necessities of the people. It may be added, that at the time the boxes were taken down nearly one-tenth of the city letters received at the postoffice came through the street letter boxes.

## A NOTED SCIENTIST.

A well rounded life, one of constant labor in the interests of advancing science, was that of James Dwight Dana who died in New Haven some two weeks since. The name of Dana has always been associated with those of Alexander Agassiz and Asa Gray as one of the greatest American scientists of his day. The wonderful mental and physical activity maintained to the day of his death causes the loss to the scientific world to be felt more keenly, but the monument of research which he has reared for himself is more lasting than any tribute which friends might raise.

In early life Dana became associated with Professor Benjamin Silliman of Yale College and has always been connected with that institution. He displayed a strength of manhood and scientific application that soon put him in the front ranks of his associates and was connected with several Government expeditions of the United States, one of the most important being that to the South Pacific with Captain Wilkes. Mr. Dana was mineralogist and geologist and it was during this expedition in 1841 that he visited this country and made striking experiments and observations on the summit of Maunaloa. In the report of the trip prepared at Washington he described two hundred and thirty species and proposed a new classification. Professor Dana was always a firm Christian believer and a standing rebuke to the theorists who see in science an estrangement from religious thought

## GRESHAM ON CITIZENSHIP.

One of the most interesting features of Secretary Gresham's letter on the Bowler case is the remark upon the oath of allegiance which is undoubtedly intended to have a bearing upon the oath to the Republic. The words "even to the extent of fighting its battles in the event of war between it and the country of his origin,"

are merely an echo of the order to protect no one who had taken part in local politics. If all Americans who have taken part in any of the armed conflicts of Hawaii are not disfranchised by the United States it will not be the fault of the public documents sent out from present officials at Washington.

If the word of Secretary Gresham is to be taken as law, as it will have to be during his term of office, the American taking the oath of allegiance today is like a man without a country. The Hawaiian Government tells him that it is pleased to have him take the oath as proof of his kindly interest in the Republic, but it cannot allow him the rights of a naturalized citizen in consequence of his action.

On the other hand Secretary Gresham announces that the individual who has laid himself liable to fighting the United States forces, cannot expect anything from his native country. Thus the unfortunate individual is left to suffer the dangers of both countries and in event of misfortune, protect himself as best he can. The tenor of the latter part of Gresham's letter cannot be mistaken, but it will be noted that this is his own individual opinion and he brings no authority to his support.

## NOT JUSTICE, BUT POLICY.

After all it appears that Secretary Gresham has a dislike for Minister Thurston, though the official document announcing that fact did lose its way and go wandering through Japan on a tour of contemplation before being brought to the notice of the Hawaiian Government. Although such documents are not every-day affairs in this country, the contents have not caused any whirlpool of excitement threatening to swallow anything or anybody, up to the present juncture.

Minister Thurston, having preceded the correspondence, is in the position of a free citizen, who, in view of what has been said of him by a high official of a nominally friendly nation, has refused to further trouble that gentleman with his personality. Little or nothing need be done at present. There is no urgent necessity of the Hawaiian Minister being in Washington for three or four months to come, and there is plenty of time to study developments and perform some fine work in diplomacy that will aid the Hawaiian cause quite as much as a fiery retaliatory movement. The situation, as it is thrust upon the country, will be accepted, and Minister Willis will undoubtedly remain in Hawaii, so far as anything the officials on this side may do or say to him. Mr. Thurston will take up his abode in this country, and he, with others, continue the work of furthering the cause of good government and annexation on this end of the line, while his successor endeavors to keep within the good graces of the present Premier of the United States. It would appear that the successor has the worst of it, but some one must do the disagreeable work. Under the circumstances the question is not what is justice in the affair, but rather what is the best policy.

THE purity of purpose announced by the Independent, the new morning sheet, would indicate that some new missionary power has been silently at work upon the political characters of numerous men about town. Independence in this particular instance reminds us, not of the days of '76, but of the late arrival from Ireland who, when asked what his politics were, made the quick response, "O'im agin th' gover'm'nt"

A CHOLERA outbreak among the Japanese forces in Formosa thus early in the season forbodes no good to the physical welfare of the Oriental nations. With the possibilities which the disease always suggests, the local authorities cannot throw too strong a barrier against the infection that might be brought by the immigrants from the Orient.

## FOR CORRECT INFORMATION.

Mr Hatch in Washington as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and Mr Thurston acting in the role of the commissioner of information would make a combination which would advance the interests of this country in a manner that has not thus far been realized. Whether the Government will consider this the proper combination to make in reorganizing the Washington delegation remains an open question, so far as the public is given knowledge. There is plenty of time, however, in which to decide upon the personnel of the Hawaiian legation, but the Government cannot fail to appreciate the necessity and the opportunity now offered for a bureau of information at a point where, during the twelve months following the opening of the Fifty-fourth Congress, information from a reliable source will be appreciated by the friends of annexation on both sides of the water. Mr. Thurston is pre-eminently the man to fill such a position, and, in his neutral capacity, so far as official connection with the legation is concerned, would not come within the ban of Secretary Gresham's dead line of information. The people of Hawaii want the public men and rank and file of the Americans to know more of the true condition of affairs here, commercially and politically, but their hopes will never be fully realized until some organized effort is made to systematize or place the responsibility upon some individual to furnish what is required. The kaleidoscopic idea of Hawaii that must exist in the minds of the average American citizen after reading the crazy screeds of Joaquin Miller and Skipper Palmer can be better imagined than described. Mr. Thurston could not disperse all the clouds of ignorance, but backed up by some semblance of a systematic information bureau on this end, he could do the people and this country a service that in time can be valued by the money brought into the country in one way or another, to say nothing of the benefits derived not to be counted in dollars and cents. Under the present methods which regulate the dissemination of news it is to be wondered that Americans know so much of the country and its people as they do. The good nature of loyal correspondents is more to be thanked than anything else.

## ADVANCE OF BIFURCATION.

According to reports from different parts of the world, progressive woman—the new woman or the fin de siecle girl—are putting themselves in evidence for dress reform, not through the usual method of martyrdom, but by enlisting the aid of Dame Fashion. And yet, the staid supporters of conventionality cannot allow this to go on without raising the cry of lack of modesty. There is absolutely no good reason why a woman should not bifurcate her skirts if such a style suits her fancy.

In this, as every other method of cloth cutting, some improve under it while others bring to mind the contour of a Virginia rail fence, but it would certainly be class legislation, against which the new woman especially might rebel, not to allow costumes to change occasionally to allow each style of beauty to display itself to the best advantage at some stage in the whirl of fashion. Greater hypocrisy than that produced by the conventionalities of fashion and custom is hard to find. The person who looks with pleasure upon the abbreviated costumes of an Atlantic City beach would be struck with modest horror to see a young lady of Hawaii riding horseback man fashion, and vice versa. And who is to say which one has committed the sin. There is a peculiarity in conventional sins, in that an unpardonable act of today is all the rage tomorrow and accepted by society's highest of high.

No common sense principle has ever been established why women, progressive or otherwise, should not

wear bloomers if they wished. It is generally understood that the new cult makes hygiene a side issue, and bases the new departure on the principle impregnable in the feminine system of logic that they are wearing the things in England and France. Whether the difference in principles is responsible for the difference in results or not it is a fact that while the bloomers of the 50's were something fearful the bloomers of the 90's are very attractive.

STATEMENTS made by Senators Voorhees and Cockerell are given as proof that the next United States Senate will be organized by the Republicans, which party will receive the leading committee places and offices of the Senate. Chairman Voorhees will surrender to Mr. Morrill in the finance committee, and Senator Cockerell to Mr. Allison in the appropriations committee. It is not distasteful to either party to have the Senate in a political deadlock, as it gives an opportunity to shirk the responsibility of the success or failure of measures which neither, as a party, care to father.

## VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The rights of the foreigner are equal to our own, and his case needs meet with the fullest and fairest consideration. To advocate the least advantage to the United States is to suffer opprobrium, to be called a jingo, and be charged with unwarranted unfairness and meaningless zeal. Free trade must be the policy of the land, because we are told it is unjust to tax the foreigner to lay down his manufactures on our soil, and to so live as to exist on the price of infamy. As to other lands, Nicaragua, Samoa, and Hawaii, we are wrong in maintaining any rights in those places. The rights of the world at large should be consulted before our own, and to stretch out a hand in either direction is pure jingoism, and should be censured. The advocacy of required needs of cooling stations in Samoa and Hawaii is merely a jingo ruse. American advancement in any quarter for any purpose is a mistake. It is much better that England and Germany settle the Samoan question, far better that Queen Lili sit on her throne and dickered with England for its surrender, than to have Americans interested in the abolition of monarchy and divine rights, and a positive pity that so much fuss is made about Nicaragua, when, if left alone, England would settle the matter to her satisfaction. The Adams Freeman.

Japanese in Hawaii are not likely to become citizens of that republic in any great number, since the constitution now in force provides that no alien shall be admitted to citizenship who cannot understandingly read, write and speak the English language, who shall be of good moral character, and who shall possess property in the republic to the value of \$200. This will exclude Japanese laborers and admit only a few Japanese merchants, not to exceed 100, so the danger of Hawaii being Japanese by the process of suffrage is purely imaginary.—S. F. Chronicle.

The editor of the Boston Standard claims to know Polynesia even better than he does New England, and his pretense is probably true. It is very evident he does not understand the spirit of the people with whom he finds himself, and is out of place in his new environment. He is a hot partisan of Liliuokalani, and says "Queen 'Lili' is a savage, but she is better than many of her persecutors." His hatred of the missionaries and their sons causes him to speak of them in the vilest terms, and raises the suspicion that he is one of those Englishmen who were ordered to quit the Sandwich Islands for the good of Hawaii.—Lynn (Mass.) Item.

## Imported Wonga Pigeons.

Sportsmen will be pleased to learn of the importation of twenty famous Wonga pigeons from Samoa by the Mariposa yesterday. The birds were consigned to Harry Whitney for local sportsmen, and turned loose at Luakaha yesterday afternoon. That place was chosen on account of the affinity of the birds for the woodlands. The Wonga are very much larger than the ordinary pigeons, and are of a dull color, akin to that of the turtle dove so common here. Those interested in the importation of the pigeons ask that they be allowed to multiply without molestation.

While in Stockton, Cal., some time ago, Thos. F. Langan, of Los Banos, that state, was taken very severely with cramps and diarrhoea. He chanced to meet Mr. C. M. Carter, who was similarly afflicted. He says: "I told him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and we went to the Holden Drug Store and procured a bottle of it. It gave Mr. Carter prompt relief and I can vouch for its having cured me." For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON SMITH & Co., Agents.

# Timely Topics

April 12, 1895.

Any one who reads Mr. Ashford's sayings to San Francisco reporters must read between the lines to understand that he does not mean half that he is reported as saying. Mr. Ashford was long enough in Hawaii to convince the people that he can tell the difference between "a 'awk han a 'au saw," and that he understands full well the value of silence. He has about as much intention of heading a filibustering expedition as he has of returning here and standing as a candidate for office. C. W. is a little joker and the interview with the reporter in 'Frisco was one of his jokes. When Mr. Ashford left here, his main thought was to do something in the behalf of his brother. The people here who know him will not believe that a filibustering expedition is in the line of assistance to that person.

Some time ago, we purchased a lot of European wire and immediately afterward some parties circulated a report that the quality had been affected by some unknown cause and that it was not up to the standard of the American product. We had a half dozen coils of the wire tested at the Iron Works and it showed a tensile strength of 2760 pounds. When this report was published in this column, the wire was sought after by plantation managers and individuals from Niihau to Hawaii. The other day, to oblige a skeptic, we ordered a hundred coils of American wire from the Coast and as it reached the store, we sent a half dozen coils to the foundry to have it tested. The result showed a tensile strength of 768 pounds or about 2000 less than the European article. We violate no confidence when we tell you that this American wire will not be sold by us. We have an abundance of the European article and can supply all sizes and in any quantity. This wire with the steel stays and galvanized washers comprise the material necessary to use in making the celebrated Jones' Locked Fence than which no stronger, cheaper or better fence was ever made.

Our new stock of Dietz Oil Stoves are going as rapidly as can be expected with times as hard as they are. That it is a good stove, no one who has ever tried them will deny. They are absolutely safe, because there is no possible way by which they can explode; they are free from unpleasant odors, because they are made on the most approved plans; they are economical, because directly you are through cooking you extinguish the flame. Twenty-four dollars invested in one of these stoves will save you a pot of money in twelve months.

The Australia brought us the latest thing in tea strainers; they fasten close up to the spout and the leaves are bound to be caught in the strainer. Handsomely nickel plated and we sell them for fifty cents.

We are having a run on the Alaska refrigerators, because they are the best ever brought to Honolulu. We sold one to a lady who had been taking twenty pounds of ice a day. When we assured her that she could reduce the quantity half the amount, she laughed at us. It was just ten days after she commenced using it that she came in and reported that she now buys just half the quantity of ice she formerly did.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block,  
509 FORT STREET.





Sugar, 3:07.  
Election next Monday.  
V. V. Ashford will leave by the Australia.  
Oahu College will have a field day on the 17th.  
List of advertised letters appear in another column.

Dr. Goto and family returned to Japan by the Coptic.

The Kinan brought sixteen passengers from the Volcano.

Nigel Jackson came down as cabin-boy on the Diamond.

A club house for the Pacific Tennis Club has been completed.

Jack Hare has discontinued the publication of his Shipping Guide.

No official information has been received relative to the Olympia relieving the Philadelphia.

W. O. Atwater will have charge of the postoffice during the absence of Postmaster-General Oat.

Harry Dimond shipped a polo pony by the Mariposa. The animal came from Gay & Robinson.

Twenty Japanese were drilled last night over Itohan's store in exercises for their coming celebration.

Behrens and King, the new battery of the Star baseball club, will arrive by the Alameda, due on the 9th.

W. S. Terry will ship by the Kinan today a coffee-huller and polisher, to be run in connection with the Hilo Boarding School.

George B. Jones, brother of Hon. P. C. Jones, left by the Mariposa yesterday, after an enjoyable visit of several weeks to the islands.

The Hawaiian and St. Louis bands played the Mariposa off yesterday. The latter in honor of the departure of the Bishop of Panoipoi.

Dr. Brodie has leased the Peacock premises at Waikiki for a term of years. It is the intention of the doctor to make a private sanitarium of the place.

Among the through passengers by the Mariposa were Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, Mrs. Strong and Lloyd Osborne. The party are en route to England to reside.

That portion of the Board of Health report in yesterday's issue relating to the negligence of Dr. Oliver answering communications from the Board, should have been applied to Dr. Williams at Hilo.

Planters' Labor and Supply Company met yesterday afternoon. Routine business was transacted. Two stores in the Robinson block, makai of the I. X. L., will be fitted up as a laboratory for Professor Maxwell.

It is reported that a syndicate of sugar planters will take over the Bulletin and conduct it in the interest of that industry, advocating a protectorate by the United States as the best solution of the political problem.

A Samoan paper suggests that a Scottish memorial of R. L. Stevenson should take the form of an obelisk on the western summit of the Braid Hills, which could be seen from the region where the author spent his youth.

Although yesterday was the first regular day for the collection of mail from the new boxes, over twenty-five letters were posted at various places on April 30th. Postmaster-General Oat thinking such would likely occur sent the collectors out on that day.

Some of the letters received from Samoa by the Mariposa yesterday presented a peculiar appearance. The postoffice at Apia was burned in the great fire there on April 1st, causing destruction of a large number of Government stamps. In consequence, it became necessary to cut some stamps in two and mark "surcharged" on others.

#### A Small Blaze.

The fire department was called to the house of Geo. Wind on Lihha street, below School, at 7:30 last night. The explosion of an oil lamp in one of the back rooms caused a blaze, which scorched the interior slightly. Although the department made a good run, the fire was extinguished before the engines arrived.

## NEW KINDERGARTEN BRANCH.

Exercises Yesterday Afternoon by Scholars Under Miss Craig.

Miss Eastman's Class Took Part in Proceedings—Beautiful Decorations. Modelings Shown.

The formal opening of the new private kindergarten under the charge of Miss Craig, drew a large number of interested spectators to the new building on the corner of Beretania and Alapai streets yesterday afternoon.

Thirty children who had been under Miss Craig's instruction since October 1st, took part in the exercises and paid a very high tribute to the ability of their teacher by the readiness and facility with which they performed.

After a pretty march to their seats in the main room, the children went through the following skillfully performed motion songs: "Greeting," "When the Little White Sheep," "Spring Song," "Open Shut Them," "Tasting Game," "Bee Hive," "Ring Ring," "Smelling Game," "Ant Hill," "Hush Baby," "Let Your Feet," "Wake, Says the Sunshine," "Hiding Game," "Squirrel," "Feathers," "Buttercup," and "Maypole." The feature of the performance was the last. The fresh young faces of the children who took part, coupled with the fascinating weaving motion made a deep impression on those present. Miss Craig played the accompaniments for all the songs.

During the afternoon the members of Miss Eastman's class of young ladies, who are training for kindergarten teachers, gave the "Bubble," "Popcorn" and "Candy" songs. These were greatly enjoyed.

The class consists of representatives from American, English, Portuguese, Japanese and Hawaiian nationalities. Following are the members: Misses Thrum, Kinney, Snow, Bindt, Bolles, Ogawa, Cowen, Smith, Kabiuli, Green, Pires and Mrs. Tarbell.

The decoration of the large room and lanai attracted favorable comment and attention. Etchings and paintings on the wall were festooned with vines, ferns and flowers. Conspicuous among these was a portrait of Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system of instruction. Near this, on the left-hand side, was a flock of swallows in black paper pasted on the wall. The bay window, in which the piano stood, was decorated similarly to the rest of the room.

In the lanai was a shelf, where the weaving, sewing, folding and clay modeling of the children was displayed.

Over one hundred and fifty persons attended the exercises. At the close, complimentary remarks were heard on all sides.

Refreshments were served on the lawn afterwards.

## MINISTER WILLIS' RECEPTION.

Delightful German at American Legation Yesterday Afternoon.

The monthly reception held by American Minister and Mrs. Willis yesterday afternoon was attended by a large number of prominent people. Among the callers were Messadames Dole, Schmidt, Dimond, Fowler, Curry, Allen Herbert, Porter Boyd and Admiral Beardslee, Dr. Meyers, T. Richards and Allen Herbert.

The feature of the afternoon was a German, music for which was furnished by the Philadelphia band. Mr. Arthur Brown and Miss Kate McGrew led the dance. The others taking part were Lieutenant Hoogewerf, Past-Assistant Engineer Conant, Assistant Engineer Nulton, Ensigns Hussy and Shoemaker, Dr. Cooper, James Wilder, A. Mackintosh, Misses Curry, Neumann, Nellie White, Metcalf, Hubbard, Kauffman, Chalfant and Marie Afong.

Mrs. Porter Boyd dispensed the favors, which consisted in part of fans, scarfs, a sunflower and other articles.

## Monthly Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held last night in the hall parlors.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts of \$287 05 and disbursements \$269 65, leaving a balance on hand of \$17 40.

Regular routine business was transacted and reports of committees read.

Rev. Douglas P. Birnie, pastor of Central Union Church, was voted an active member of the Association.

Rev. H. W. Peck, will have charge of the general secretary's work during the absence of D. W. Corbett.

## BIG FIRE IN MATAFELE.

Damage Estimated at \$52,000. Capt. Grahame's Conduct.

Samoa exchanges by the Mariposa record a serious conflagration at Apia on the morning of April 1st. The fire broke out at an early hour in the large two-storied premises in Matafele, owned by D. S. Parker. The flames spread rapidly and in a short time shoots of flame, showers of sparks and clouds of smoke were seen, boding ill for the houses in the immediate neighborhood.

A large crowd was soon gathered—the European portion of which were both willing and anxious to assist—but, notwithstanding repeated past warnings, no appliances were available to fight the fire fiend, so but little could be done. It was expected each moment to see a contingent from the British warship arrive with a fire-engine, to assist in quelling the flames, but to the eternal disgrace of Captain Grahame, no assistance was rendered until twenty-five minutes to seven, when the fire had been got under control, and this assistance was not rendered until requests had been made.

There being no engine available the fire soon enveloped a number of adjoining buildings. All assistance possible was rendered by the citizens, but their efforts could not check the flames. The only place from which effectual assistance might reasonably have been expected was from the Wallaroo, and Captain Grahame may lay the flattering unction to his soul, that by not sending an engine on shore, he allowed fully \$53,000 worth of property to be destroyed, which might have easily been saved, could he have conquered his absurd and unaccountable aversion to Apia, and been gracious enough to render the assistance which the British residents of Apia expected from him. Nearly all the buildings destroyed, together with stocks, were insured but considerably under their value.

The conduct of the Samoans and of many half-castes was throughout most disgraceful. They stole everything they could lay hands upon and large numbers of them were in a beastly state of intoxication, the results of the liquor which they stole from various places.

This is the third large conflagration which has occurred in Matafele during the last eight years, and it may now be reasonably expected that steps will be taken to obtain a fire engine.

Two or three days after the conflagration the Municipal Council passed an appropriation of \$1500 to purchase a fire engine and necessary outfit.

## YOUNG HAWAIIANS.

Thanks Extended by Captain Cochrane—Comedy to be Given.

The Young Hawaiians Institute held its regular bi-monthly meeting last evening in the hall, Foster block, Nuuanu street. There was a pretty fair attendance of active members present. After conducting routine business, the matter of electing and presenting engrossed honorary membership papers to those well known people who have been very accommodating to the Institute was acted upon. These will be delivered during the coming week.

The entertainment committee was requested to draw up a programme for an entertainment to be given in the hall on the eve of March 24. Vice president Coelho stated he had received very favorable comment from Captain Cochrane, U. S. M. C. with regard to the work of the Institute, who thanked the choir very cordially for their assistance at the recent lecture given by the Captain.

Several new applications for active membership were received. The Institute now numbers over one hundred active members.

The theatrical members will meet this afternoon for rehearsal of a comedy to be given by the Institute in a public hall very soon.

## Hawaiian Life in Burlesque.

Edward Dekum writes from Portland, Oregon, that extensive preparations are being made by the Multnomah Club there to produce in burlesque "The Hawaiian King Pro Tem," at the Marquam Grand opera house on May 16th, 17th and 18th, with a matinee.

The libretto is said to be exceedingly clever and catchy, the piece excellently mounted. The familiar airs of "Hawaii Pono," "Aloha O," and "Lilioukalan March" will be introduced. The play has a strong plot and during its progress a genuine hula dance will be given, together with a popular topical song on annexation. Glimpses of the burlesque and characters will be shown in this city later.

## CANAIGRE CULTIVATION.

Several Hundred Acres in Merced to be Planted on Experiment.

The California State Board of Horticulture is about to take steps toward generally introducing to horticulturists all over the state the economic advantages of the canaigre root—a species of dock that is considered to be of great utility for tanning purposes.

William H. Mills, of the Southern Pacific Company, has organized a company that will take the initiative in promoting the cultivation of the plant. Several hundred acres in Merced County will be planted with the root, and thereafter the acreage under cultivation will be considerably increased.

"One object of the board in encouraging the cultivation of the canaigre," said Secretary B. M. Lelong yesterday, "is to prevent as much as possible the wholesale destruction of oak trees. Thousands of trees are annually stripped of their bark for tanning purposes. We expect that the canaigre root will take the place of tan bark to a great extent."

"The root is one of the oldest weeds known on the Pacific Coast. The name canaigre is a confusion of the Spanish name for it, 'Cana Agria,' meaning sour cane. Of late much has been said of its tannic qualities, and an extra factory has been established in New Mexico."

"The plant readily grows on swampy land, and its introduction here would mean the reclamation of thousands—yes, millions—of acres now abandoned and non-productive."

"The tannin used by tanners is contained in this dry root. This tannic acid is of the variety known as the rheotannic acid, and from many analyses which have been made of it is shown that it is not injurious to leather."

"The roots may be planted at any time, and a crop of ten tons is a reasonable estimate of the yield per acre for new land if the soil is fairly well prepared."

"The experimental station in Merced county is now being planted with the root. It is said that Mills is acting under orders of the Southern Pacific, and that if results are satisfactory the Southern Pacific will plant the canaigre wherever its unprofitable swamp land is located so as to better the chances for selling it."

## FOR OCEAN STEAMERS.

Enough Food Laid in to Last the Vessel Two Voyages.

To people who do not understand the careful way in which every emergency is looked out for on a first-class passenger steamer, it may have been a matter of some surprise that the passengers on La Gascoigne did not run out of provisions and suffer from hunger before the ship made port. Almost everyone has a general idea that an ocean steamer is provisioned and loaded in excess of what there is any probability of using, but few persons know to what casualties of this kind are provided for. When La Gascoigne sailed into New York harbor she was more than nine days overdue; that is, if she had crossed the ocean at her usual speed, and had turned round and recrossed it, without making a landing, she would ordinarily have reached the other side before she actually did reach this one, while delayed by her broken piston. Even taking this into consideration, there is every probability that she had provisions enough aboard when she landed her passengers to have lasted them some time longer. A big ocean steamer, as a general rule, carries enough coal in her bunkers to run her engines, and enough provisions in her lockers to feed her passengers, while crossing twice. Here is a list of the surplus provisions which are carried by the Cunarder Pannonia: 790 bottles of wine, 280 of spirits, 2,500 of ale and porter, 1,800 of assorted waters, 75 gallons of vinegar, 10 pounds of cigars, 10 of tobacco, 230 of tea, 500 of coffee, 510 of dried fruit, 392 of refined flour, 2,400 of moist sugar, 10 barrels of bread, 57 of flour, 3 of rice, 2 of barley, 4 of peas, 3 of oatmeal, 5 of pork, 26 cases of canned meats, sundry small stores and 700 tons of coal.

While there is not one voyage in a hundred on which these provisions will be used, the hundredth time is vital, and on the care that is taken in provisioning a ship may depend the lives of all the passengers and crew. One of these great ships, the perfect idealization of everything that is powerful and independent, but let her engines break down, and no half disabled fishing smack, staggering along under a rag of a storm trysail, is more helpless. On such a ship as La Gascoigne, the sail which she carries is not more than enough, if it is enough, to keep her head to the wind, and the progress which such a vessel could make under sail even before the wind, would not be fast enough to carry her passengers into port before they were all starved to death. Fortunately, however, there is almost no break in the machinery which cannot be repaired while under way; but, as was the case with La Gascoigne, it may be impossible to repair it so as to get any great speed out of the vessel, and that is where the extra provisions

come in. The provisions and coal, especially the coal, are also of use in giving assistance to vessels in distress.

A picture of ex-Queen Liliuokalani dressed in regal attire appears in a late number of The Standard.

An Eastern paper says that President Dole was persona non grata at the reception lately given by Minister Willis. Hardly correct; merely persona non.—S. F. Examiner.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the General Post Office up to April 30, 1895.

**LADIES.**  
Austin, Mrs E A (2)  
Baker, Mrs A  
Brown, E  
Clark, Miss H K  
Enquist, Mrs C J  
Fraser, Mrs (2)  
Gleason, Miss A  
Hansen, Mrs A C  
Hart, Mrs O  
Henshaw, Mrs C (3)  
Johnson, Miss  
Larsen, Mrs  
Markie, Mrs E  
Monroe, Mrs  
Nissen, Mrs Capt N  
Quinn, Mrs J  
Rickard, Mrs W J  
Robson, Mrs  
Smith, Miss E  
Tomes, Miss D R  
Thompson, Sister M  
Turner, Mrs E  
Williams, Mrs C D  
Walsb, Mrs  
White, Miss M M  
Borden, Miss A  
Colville, Mrs (2)  
Fisher, Mrs F  
Graham, Mrs C W  
Hagen, Mrs Gutta  
Hickey, Mrs  
Jones, Mrs C H  
Long, Mrs H  
Maine, Mrs F  
Mahoney, Miss C  
Rose, Miss M (2)  
Smith, Miss F  
Thompson, Miss  
Tomas, Mrs J  
Woolsey, Mrs  
Willis, Mrs E M  
Walker, Mrs T B

**GENTLEMEN.**  
Austin, W  
Brown, H G  
Burd, R  
Ehrns, W C  
Birch, C  
Crombie, A S  
Cotton, E W  
Chapman, W  
Cunningham, J T (4)  
Carroll, F E  
Christfield, A O  
Rannigan, M  
Baker, C (2)  
Billings, H H  
Cannon, H  
Crowningberg, D  
Conrad, F G  
Cadigan, J  
Cavenagh, J  
Colonial Sugar Refining Co  
Dimond, E  
Davis, W  
Dart, J W  
Enquist, C  
Fuller, J  
Green, A  
Gierst, H  
Higgins, P  
Howard, J  
Hasey, F S  
Jones, E N  
Johnson, C (2)  
James, H A  
King, H  
Kings, J D  
Long, E K  
Lane, C F  
Lillies, R  
Munro, G C  
Miller, C H  
Miller, F (2)  
Murdock, W O  
Martin, J H  
Murphy, P  
McKenzie, N  
McLean, J  
McCartney, Mr  
Neal, N  
Patterson, W  
Purdy, C J  
Peck, J  
Reynolds, J J (4)  
Renie, J (3)  
Radford, F B  
Ross, C L  
Richardson, W W  
Spoltz, J  
Schlotzberger, H  
Swanson, A  
Sanford, D F  
Seibold, J  
Scott, I M  
Scott, U M  
Thompson, F K  
Turner, Geo A (2)  
Thompson, J (4)  
Vogt, G  
Wood, B L  
Ward, J C  
Walker, O H  
Wagner, E  
Wilson, J  
Walker, Mr  
Zeeher, Rev W

**REGISTERED.**  
3106—C. B. Mackenzie.  
11178—Barul J. W. Catanesco  
12373—J. U. Cramer.  
Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."  
JOS. M. OAT,  
Postmaster-General.  
General Post Office, Honolulu, April 30, 1895.

**FOR SALE.**  
A CHOICE TRACT OF about 200 acres in South Kona, within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahou Bay; the large portion of this fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee. Considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wire fencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs. Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBENSTEIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii. 3869-1w 1612-1f

**The Hawaiian Planters' Monthly.**  
H. M. WHITNEY, Editor.  
Contents for April 1895.  
Notes on Current Topics.  
Labor in Queensland and Cuba.  
Notice of Prof Hilgard's Report.  
About Cane Tasseling.  
Outlook for Sugar.  
German Bounties.  
Beet Sugar in America.  
Noteworthy Prize Essay.  
An Agricultural Chemist.  
Reboiling Low Grade Sugars.  
German Sugar Legislation.  
Resolutions of Kona Coffee Planters.  
Reply to the above Resolutions.  
Sacaline, the New Forage Plant.  
Cane and Sugar in Queensland.  
Coffee Trade in 1894.  
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Perfumery Industry.  
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At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

## The English Language

Has undergone many important changes since your Webster was published, so, to keep abreast of the times, one should have a copy of

## The New Standard Dictionary

The only publication containing a complete vocabulary.

For particulars, address:

A. W. EVANS,

Agent, Honolulu, care General Delivery.

377-1m

## BY AUTHORITY.

MR. HARRY T. MILL Shas this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Interior Office, April 20th, 1895  
1651-3t

MR. WILLIAM KAMAUOLA has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Kealahou, District of S. Kona, Island of Hawaii, vice S. Kekumano deceased.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Interior Office, April 30th, 1895.  
1651-3t

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
HONOLULU, May 1st, 1895.

To all those parties supplying merchandise, provisions and other material for the use of the Government, notice is hereby given that the usual credit of three to six months, granted to first-class buyers, will be expected, and will be used, as the occasion may require.

The Minister of Finance reserves all rights of payments for supplies, within the time above specified.

Bills must be presented monthly, and not later than the fifth day of each month, when they will be properly registered.

S. M. DAMON,  
3683-3t 1651-2t Minister of Finance.

Sale of a Tract of Government Land at Mokuieia, Waiaina, Oahu.

On TUESDAY, June 4th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at Public Auction, a tract of Government Land at Mokuieia, Waiaina, Oahu, containing an area of 220 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$450.00.

Possession to be given October 21, 1895.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Interior Office, April 30th, 1895.  
3983-3t

## Sale of Surveyor's Theodolite Transit

On Wednesday, May 15th

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

I will sell at Auction, at my Salesroom, Queen street,

ONE VERY FINE 6-INCH

Surveyor's Theodolite Transit!

Elliot Bros., London, Maker.

The Instrument can be seen at my salesroom.

Jas. F. Morgan,

AUCTIONEER.

Dated April 29, 1895. 3981 3t 1650 5t

## FOR SALE.

A CHOICE TRACT OF about 200 acres in South Kona, within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahou Bay; the large portion of this fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee. Considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wire fencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs. Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBENSTEIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii. 3869-1w 1612-1f

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Sumatra Tobacco.







## GUARDIANS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sanitary Committee Condemns the Old and Unsightly Fishmarket.

NO MORE SCARLATINA IN HILO.

Resignation of Dr. Allen at Hana. Four Brothers for Boys' Home Cholera in the Pescadores—Dr Castle May be Appointed to Kailhi Station.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held Wednesday afternoon. President Smith occupied the chair. Doctors Day, Emerson and Wood, members Ena and Lansing, Dr. Wayson and Health Agent Reynolds constituted the attendance.

Weekly reports of Dr. Monsarrat were read and approved. Regarding the Act to Mitigate, that report showed total number on list to be 111; natives, half-whites and all others. The police department reported considerable increase of Japanese women engaging in questionable occupation. Complaint was also made concerning disreputable Chinese women located in different portions of the city. Discussion brought out the fact that no Japanese or Chinese women were registered under the Act to Mitigate. The Board thought if these women carried on that kind of business they should be properly registered. The advisability of confining these characters to certain localities was discussed, but no action taken.

R. W. Meyers, agent at Kalanapapa, wrote concerning matters at the settlement. His suggestions were carried out regarding certain requests, etc.

A communication from the settlement was read touching the matter of procuring additional sisters for the boys' home. The Bishop of Panopolis will leave by Thursday's steamer for a visit to France. While there he will secure the services of four lay brothers for the boys' home, it being found preferable to employ these.

Permission was granted to Rev. M. C. Kealoha, a native minister at the settlement, to pay a visit to Honolulu.

Ellen Lyons petitioned for privilege to go to Kalanapapa and take away the infant child of her daughter, the mother being on her deathbed. The matter was deferred until word could be received from Agent Meyers about the matter.

Dr. Oliver's quarterly report, ending March 31st, was read and filed. The President thought Dr. Oliver was not explicit enough in rendering his reports, and unduly negligent in replying to letters. Dr. Wood said he had failed to receive replies to letters sent to the settlement physician.

Dr. T. Allen, Government physician at Hana, Maui, tendered his resignation on account of ill-health and the necessity of a change of climate. He recommended that Dr. McGettigan be appointed in his stead. The resignation of Dr. Allen was accepted and Dr. McGettigan appointed.

Acting Hawaiian Minister wrote from Washington certifying to the high character of Dr. Charles H. Castle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who had previously made application for a position under the Board of Health. Dr. Day thought Dr. Castle might be given the place at Kailhi experimental station, now that Dr. Hale had concluded not to accept it. A full statement of the work required at the experimental station will be sent Dr. Castle, in order to acquaint him with the duties before accepting the position. The following letter was read from Dr. Hale:

CHICAGO, April 18, 1895.

To the Board of Health, Republic of Hawaii, WILLIAM O. SMITH, President:

Your official notification of the acceptance of my application for the position of Bacteriologist has but just been received, and I appreciate the honor you have done me.

Though you have very liberally accepted the propositions I myself laid down in my original letter, and have placed no restrictions on my actions, I must, with sincere regret, plainly to you my inability to take up the work as I had at that time hoped to be able to do.

Conditions which had not then appeared have since my letter so modified my views and influenced my conduct that I would be acting unjustly to your Government and to myself were I to proceed further in the matter.

I wish you all success in the noble work you have projected, and shall follow with a more than usual interest the results that may come from your laboratory.

I know my apology cannot compensate for the time and trouble this has cost you, but I must offer my

assurance that it is alone the distance between us which has caused the delay. Most respectfully yours, ALBERT B. HALE, M. D.

A letter from Deputy Sheriff Hardy, at Hilo, stated that the two cases of scarlatina were progressing favorably and no new cases reported.

The Hawaiian Foreign Office transmitted a clipping from a Yokohama paper stating that cholera had broken out in the Pescadores, together with official notice governing foreign commerce.

The Sanitary Committee presented the following report, which was adopted and a copy ordered sent to the Minister of the Interior with a recommendation from the Board that the evil be corrected as soon as possible:

HONOLULU, May 1, 1895. MR. W. O. SMITH, President Board of Health.

SIR: The Sanitary Committee beg to report that on the 25th of April, last, they carefully inspected the fish market and found the same to present conditions dangerous to life and detrimental to public health, not to mention the fact that the whole structure and the conditions surrounding the establishment are an offense to good taste.

The situation is as follows: 1. The footways and floor of the market are largely composed of earth or macadam and are sunk a foot or two below the level of the street and sidewalk adjoining, i. e., Queen street. A portion of the surface, that fronting on the harbor, is rudely boarded over, resting on sleepers which in turn are supported by posts, or piles sheathed in copper. In some parts this rough flooring rests directly on the earth, but as this inclines to the water of the harbor there is a considerable air space left vacant between the floor itself and the earth or water below.

The roof, covered with corrugated iron, is a hap-hazard, irregular, ramshackle affair and is reported to leak badly in rainy weather.

The conveniences for displaying the various articles for sale are rude counters or tables made of wood, which have evidently done service for years.

The general appearance about the stalls, tables and counters convinced us that there was no lack of disposition on the part of the lessees to keep their places tidy, well swept and as clean as circumstances would permit.

At the same time it was evident that, with the structural disadvantages to be contended against, there was no possibility of securing genuine cleanliness.

Inspection of the space beneath the wooden floor mentioned above showed it to be the deposit of rotting garbage and filth and the source of unwholesome odors.

The earth beneath the flooring and water under or near the same is also foul with filth and filth.

We recommend: 1. That the filth and garbage under the flooring, above described, be removed and the place be disinfected and hereafter kept as clean as possible.

2. That, if a market is to be kept up at the present site, the floor of the same be raised to a suitable height, at least that of the street; and that it be made of concrete and provided with suitable drain and gutters for flushing and draining the same.

3. That as an alternative to this proposition the present site be abandoned, and a market that shall be suited to the wants and aesthetic demands of this metropolis constructed in some other part of the city.

The income from the rental of stalls in the market is now about \$450 a month or \$5400 per annum, or an income of 8 per cent on a capital of \$67,500. Such being the fact it seems as if the Government was not only under obligation to make a move and do something, but would find it a paying investment to establish a suitable market at once in Honolulu.

Very respectfully, N. B. EMERSON, THEO. F. LANSING.

There was other business to be transacted, but on account of a special Cabinet meeting at 4 o'clock, President Smith asked for adjournment.

## THE SAMOAN MINISTER

A Man of Importance and the Leading Laundry of the Island.

"We were strolling about one of the Samoan Islands," said a naval officer to a representative of the Star the other day, "looking about for something interesting. We met many people who did not seem to know anything and could not answer our questions. Finally we found a man who seemed to appear better informed than the others and had the appearance of being a man of some importance. Though not a native, he had, no doubt, been long on the islands, as his appearance indicated. He wore parts of a German and parts of an English uniform, and I am not sure that he did not have some American clothes on."

"You look like a man of some importance here," one of us said. "Perhaps you can tell us something about the country we wish to know."

"I am a man of some importance here," he replied. "I am minister of agriculture and labor. If I can give you any information I will do so with pleasure."

"Well, he answered a number of inquiries and then said: 'I see by your uniforms you are Americans. I am always glad to meet Americans; but that was not what I wanted to speak to you about. You will probably be here for some time, and I wanted to tell you that my wife is a first class laundress, and we would be glad to do the washing for the officers of your ship. I can assure you that it will not be done better by any one in the island.'"—Washington Star.

The new pumping station on Beretania street will be given a test next Saturday.

## LEAGUE BASEBALL MEETING.

Stanford University Team Not Coming Until Middle of Season.

Disposition of Gate Receipts—Secretaryship Still Vacant—First Game Next Saturday—Star and Unknown.

At the meeting of the baseball league yesterday noon the principal business was the disposition of gate receipts for the season of '95. It was decided to allow the association the privilege of keeping, until the end of the season, as a guaranty for the playing of all the scheduled games, the gate receipts for the first three games. Of the games following, 40 per cent. will be delivered to the two teams competing—25 per cent to the winners and 15 per cent to the losers. The remaining 60 per cent. will go to the association.

It was also decided to adopt the '95 baseball rules.

The letter from Stanford University regarding arrangements for a tour of that baseball team to Honolulu was not acted upon. The boys thought it would be best to postpone consideration until the middle of the season, which time the Stanford team prefers for a trip to the Islands.

The office of secretary is still vacant, no successor to J. G. Spencer being chosen.

Following is the personnel of the teams to open the season Saturday:

UNKNOWN. POSITIONS. STAR. George Woods..... p..... Lionel Hart Chas. Alwold..... c..... Harry Wilder Chris Willis..... i..... John Ganzell J. A. Thompson..... 2 b..... E. Woodhouse T. Fryce..... 3 b..... Sam Woods A. Miranda..... s..... W. Wilder A. Duncan..... r..... D. McNicholl T. White..... c..... George Angus L. Miranda..... i..... Chan Wilder Substitutes— Substitutes— C. Brewster, Oliver Carter. M. Hopkins, Geo. Clarke (regular 3d base—injured).

## Granny Gorton's Birthday.

SATURDAY, January 21st, was a great day in Central Village, in the State of Connecticut, in America. On that day Mrs. Jonathan Gorton was 100 years old and formally received her friends, of whom hundreds were present. She wore her best black silk gown, with a rose in the bodice. The venerable lady was seated in a comfortable armchair on a platform in the best room of her house. Then the train of callers filed through, each and all shaking hands with her. "Granny Gorton," as she is called, is a trim little body and very nimble on her feet. There was never anything ailed her, she says, and, except that her eyesight isn't quite so good as it used to be, she is as active as any woman of 50.

Why has Granny Gorton lived so long? Why is she so active now? She lived out the secret herself when she says, "There was never anything ailed me." That's it, and all of it.

People who live 100 years are not so very rare. The deaths of 45 such were reported last year in England—2 men and 23 women. Yet, compared to the multitudes who die, these are nothing—nothing. Can we not keep things from aging us and so live long as Mrs. Gorton? Yes, if we will take the trouble to do it! Men and women 100 years old, still vigorous and clear-headed, should be as common as not to be remarked, and will be yet in the future. Why not so now? "Ask yourself the question," as the boatmen say down on Deal beach.

Here's how it is: A woman's tale. She says she fell ill when a girl of about 15. She lost her appetite, had pains in the sides and chest, frequent headaches, and was obliged to lie down on the couch and rest. All this didn't promise long life, did it? No; it was a bad start.

Well, she got worse instead of better. She was often sick, vomited her food, and spitting up a sore fluid. For five years she went on this way. This brings us to October, 1861. She was then in service as a parlor-maid at Lexington Hastings, Warwickshire. Here she sustained from constant nervous, retching, and heartburn. The chest pains were so bad as to bend her two double. No position that she could take relieved her. Her stomach was so tender and sore that everything she ate pained and distressed her. For months and months she only took liquid food—milk and beaten eggs, and so on.

She got weaker and weaker every day, so she says. Of course, how else could it be? A doctor at Rugby told her she had "necrosis of the chest," which she didn't at all. What is "necrosis of the chest?"

He gave her medicines and advice, but she grew no better on that account. This young lady was now about 20 years old, with a poor outlook for ever being much older. She didn't expect it, nor did her friends. Then another doctor, being consulted, said "necrosis of the chest," like his medical brother at Rugby. Both wrong.

"After six months' medical treatment," she says, "I gave up my situation and returned to my home at Buxton Lamas, Norfolk. This was in June, 1862. Then I was taken so bad I had to take to my bed. My mother thought I was in a decline."

Now, the word "decline" means consumption, as we all know; a disease common in England and inevitable everywhere. Thousands of bright girls and young men "decline" into their graves every year in this populous island. Sad enough it is to see.

Well, at this point her good and wise mother interfered in her daughter's case. She gave the doctors the go-by and sent to Norwich for some bottles of Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup. In two weeks the young patient began to feel better, and in three months she got a new situation and went to work.

"Since then, fifteen years ago," she says, "I have kept in better health than ever before in my life, thanks to Selgel's Syrup. Yours truly, (Signed), (Mrs.) SARAH ELEANOR BAKER, 8, King's Street, Church Road, Tottenham, near London, September 30th, 1872."

A dozen words more and we're done. Mrs. Baker's ailment was indigestion and dyspepsia, nothing else, and quite enough. The "necrosis" was inflammation of the inner coat of the stomach, a symptom of the disease. We wish her a long and happy life, and merely add that if all her sex could avoid or cure this one trouble most of them might live to be as old as Granny Gorton.

Specimens of artistic hand-painting on crockery by Miss R. Nolte are shown in the windows of the Pacific Hardware Company. This young lady possesses rare talent in that line, and has materials necessary for burning designs into ware when painted.



MAXIMO GOMEZ. MARTINEZ CAMPOS. RIVAL LEADERS IN CUBA'S STRUGGLE.

Martinez Campos, the Spanish general who is endeavoring to crush the Cuban revolt, is an ex-premier of Spain and has suppressed several Cuban outbreaks. Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the patriot armies, fought throughout the ten years war and is crippled by numerous wounds.

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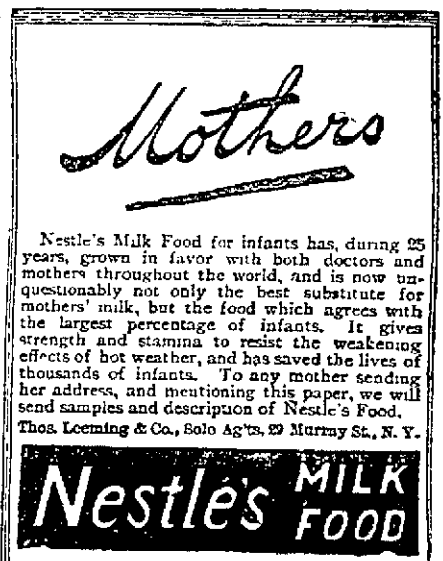
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